



DR. CHARLES VICTOR ROMAN, whose cover portrait on this issue of the Journal was drawn by our staff artist, MRS. NAIDA WILLETTE PAGE, holds patriarchal status in the annals of the Negro in Medicine. He was the first editor of the Journal of the National Medical Association, serving in this capacity from 1908 to 1918, president of the National Medical Association in 1903-04, and the author of the statement of purpose of the organization which has been so frequently quoted as to be accepted as an official declaration by the Association itself:

Conceived in no spirit of racial exclusiveness, fostering no ethnic antagonism, but born of the exigencies of American environment, the National Medical Association has for its object the banding together for mutual cooperation and helpfulness the men and women of African descent who are legally and honorably engaged in the practice of the cognate professions of Medicine, Surgery, Pharmacy and Dentistry.

Dr. Roman made this statement in a response at the New York meeting of the National Medical Association in 1908 to an address of welcome by the president of the Borough of Manhattan.

More closely even than with the National Medical Association, Dr. Roman is identified with Meharry Medical College which he served as professor of ophthalmology and oto-laryngology from 1904 to 1931, when he became professor of medical history and ethics. In Nashville he was also professor of philosophy and social ethics on the faculty of the Tennessee A. & I. State College. He wrote extensively, generally in philosophical or historical vein, and was a lay preacher of parts. In his prime he was in great demand as a speaker for school audiences and throughout his long professional career he was in various respects a controversial figure. He died in Nashville, Tennessee, August 25, 1934, at the age of seventy.

Dr. Roman was born July 4, 1864 in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, the son of James Williams and Anna McGuin Roman. When he was eight his parents moved to Ontario, Canada, where he was reared and received his preliminary education in the Hamilton Collegiate Institution. He was the only colored student the Institution had ever had up to that time and completed the four year course in two years. He called himself a "factory boy—the product of the night school and public library, a triumph of democracy and a justification of its creed." Dr. Roman wrote that at the Canadian school what he would or could do in the future became one of the common themes of social gossip as his graduation time approached. Let us continue the story with his own words.*

One of my teachers essayed to answer the question for me. He said: "Go South and teach school." The call for colored teachers in the South was known to him.

* The quotations in this sketch are all from MEHARRY MEDICAL COLLEGE: A HISTORY, by C. V. Roman. Sunday School Publishing Board of the National Baptist Convention, Nashville, Tenn., 224 pp., 1934.

This was a thunderbolt from a clear sky that commanded my most serious attention, for I was really 'Too poor to possess the precious ores, and too much of a stranger to borrow.'

While pondering this advice, I met quite accidentally a travelling lecturer from the South. I sought his counsel. He was enthusiastically in favor of the venture, named Nashville, Tennessee, as a suitable objective, and gave me the name and address of Dr. John Braden, President of Central Tennessee College.

My letter of inquiry was promptly answered, and after some further correspondence I was invited to come South and look over the field. Dr. Braden would be my host. I accepted, and on the second Monday in September, 1885, I boarded the train for Nashville, Tennessee. The following Wednesday at ten a. m., I walked into the office of Dr. Braden at Central Tennessee College.

The greeting was most cordial. Each was satisfied with the appearance of the other. He had recommended me to a county school vacancy in Trigg County, Kentucky, and was reading the acceptance when I entered.

It was mutually agreed that I should proceed at once to the place of promised occupation. So in a few hours I was on the train en route to Hopkinsville, Kentucky, the nearest railroad station to Cadiz, the county seat of Trigg County.

Six months' experience as a country school teacher converted me to the wisdom of my teacher's advice.

At the close of school I returned to Canada, bade my family and friends goodbye and left to make my home in Dixie. I left in April, intending to spend some time in looking around.

My first stop was in Louisville, Kentucky, where I spent a very pleasant month. Just as I was studying which way to go, I met on the street the same travelling lecturer whom I had seen in Hamilton, Ontario, a year before. He told me of a vacant public school principalship in Columbia, Tennessee. It was open to a competitive examination, provided character and experience were satisfactory. I immediately set up communication with the addresses he furnished me and established the validity of his information. I proceeded thither at once and won the examination. I was, however, denied the principalship on a legal technicality, upon which the previous principal claimed the place for another year.

Because of the many friends I had made and the kindly attitude of the Board of Education, I accepted an assistantship for the year, with the understanding that there would be no technicalities in the way of a future contract.

By a streak of fate I went to board with Dr. John C. Halfacre, a graduate of Meharry Medical College. I told him of my ambition and he told me of Meharry. Up to this time I had no other thought than saving up sufficient money to enter the Medical College of McGill University in Montreal, but conversations with Dr. Halfacre refreshed childhood memories and revived early ambitions and prophecies.

In my eighth year, an eccentric old root-doctor fascinated me with the lure of adventure and a few pennies into accompanying him on an herb-gathering expedition. We were both delighted with the experience, which was thereafter repeated at every opportunity for two years.

I learned the names and uses of many of the herbs and did not hesitate to display this knowledge whenever opportunity presented. I would administer to any one who was rash enough to complain in my hearing and sufficiently credulous to take my concoctions. The gentle reproofs of my mother and the sage warnings of the old man were alike unavailing. I persisted in my course. Disaster was inevitable. My budding reputation suffered an early frost and my practice came to an abrupt end.

A young man of the neighborhood was suffering from an attack of diarrhoea which a "bottle of store medicine" had failed to relieve. My services were gladly tendered and as gladly accepted. I brewed and administered a decoction of herbs that quickly and effectively stopped the diarrhoea. My sudden success provoked anxiety, and over my protest and

that of my patient a doctor was called—an intelligent man whose generosity encouraged me while pointing out the possible dangers in what I had done.

I took literally and every cherished his kindly prophecy: "You'll be a doctor some day." The hope of my life was fixed, Meharry furnished neither inspiration nor preparation for medicine. What it did furnish me was opportunity.

The possibilities of Meharry were a revelation to me. I had never heard of it. At my first opportunity I went to Nashville on a tour of investigation, and found to my delight there were fourteen vacancies in the colored public schools in Nashville, and an examination was to be held to fill these vacancies. Without any preparation whatever, I entered these examinations and won an honored place, and was appointed to teach the seventh grade the following school year.

The public school hours were such as to permit me to follow the course at Meharry Medical College. So October 1887, found me a registered medical student and the doctor's kindly prophecy was in process of fulfillment.

Soon after enrollment in Meharry, then a department of Central Tennessee College, Dr. Roman apparently applied for a teaching position in the public schools of Nashville and won first place in a competitive examination with over 100 white and 70 colored contestants. The president of Fisk University wanted to see the young man who had thus "vindicated the cause for higher education among colored people." He sent for young Roman, who was lionized at Fisk. This recognition precipitated him into what had become a bitter rivalry between three Nashville institutions, Central Tennessee College, founded by the Methodists, Roger Williams University, established by the Baptists, and Fisk University, under Congregational auspices. Dr. Roman's loyalty to Central Tennessee was questioned because of his favorable reception at Fisk and he was "investigated" by his classmates who unanimously "exonerated" him. Of this incident he wrote, "thus he (Roman) became the friend and befriended of both institutions—a position the years were to ripen and not destroy. His life has embraced many multiple loyalties but no conflicting ones."

Dr. Roman received his M.D. from Meharry in 1890. Again we may turn to his own story for subsequent developments.

On the first of February, 1889, the writer became associated as an understudy with Dr. R. F. Boyd, who was then a handsome, popular and intellectually brilliant young man of unflagging zeal and untiring industry. He was intelligent, self-confident and ambitious. The association was mutually pleasant and profitable. While assisting the doctor in office routine it helped the neophyte in his studies and familiarized him with the doctor's methods. It more than compensated for the occasional absence from college classes caused by the duties as a city teacher.

This association also fostered the writer's ambition to practice medicine. It effectively counteracted the discouraging advice of his friends and offset the example of two of his classmates who stuck to their jobs as city teachers. Decision was difficult as he was both popular and successful as a teacher. He was, as St. Paul says, "in a straight between two." His desire was to practice but according to his friends, his duty was to teach. Desire won.

Dr. Boyd wished to improve himself professionally, and left his understudy in charge of his practice while he went to the Post Graduate Medical School and Hospital of Chicago. The experience of those two summer months gave the writer

confidence in his own ability to practice medicine. Upon the doctor's return he tendered his resignation as city teacher and hung out his shingle in Clarksville, Tennessee. He succeeded and stayed there for three years; visiting Nashville and his Alma Mater occasionally.

In 1893 Dr. J. W. Anderson, former professor of Anatomy invited the writer to visit him at his home in Dallas, Texas, with a view to location. The invitation was accepted, and Dallas became the future home of the author. This completely severed connections with Meharry, except for the occasional letters and visits from Dr. Hubbard; who then kept up contact with his graduates, by correspondence and personal visits.

The desire to know has been with me a life-long passion that the years have not quenched. I can today treat a patient with as much enthusiastic interest as I concocted a potion of bitter herbs in the yesteryears of childhood's happy hours.

1899 found me a Post-Graduate Medical Student in Chicago. There I met Dr. Daniel H. Williams, the bright and morning star in the firmament of Negro surgery. Our contacts were frequent and pleasant. Dr. Williams invited me to his office. The day I went I just missed Dr. Hubbard who had left a few moments before I arrived. Dr. Hubbard had been seeking Dr. Williams to hold surgical clinics at Meharry.

Dr. Williams had reserved his decision but was inclined to refuse. He asked the opinion and advice (as the Chinese would say) of this unworthy writer. At the close of our conversation he wrote Dr. Hubbard a letter of acceptance—a momentous event in the history of Meharry and a crucial turn in the career of the author.

During his first visit to Meharry, Dr. Williams told Dr. Hubbard what the professors at the Chicago Post-Graduate School and Hospital said about "Dr. Roman." Thus Dr. Hubbard became definitely interested in me and sought to interest me in Meharry. He wrote me frequently, and visited me several times.

In October, 1903, the National Medical Association met in Nashville, Tennessee. I came. The meeting was well attended. New York, Philadelphia, Washington and Chicago each had large delegations, Meharry was the main attraction. A chance address threw me into the limelight. I saw much of Meharry by invitation. I noted many changes—some of them, I thought detrimental and so informed Dr. Hubbard. He agreed with me and talked freely and frankly of the school's past history, present condition and future prospects. He said the classes of '91-'95 inclusive, had followed very much the same course as the class of '90. The class entering in 1893 was the first to meet the four-year requirement. This left the year 1896 without a regular graduating class. There was, however, a small class graduated, made up of what Dr. Hubbard called "odds and ends" (advanced students, leave-overs from previous classes, etc.). This preserved the unbroken continuity of yearly graduating classes from 1877 to the present day.

From '97 onward the classes had increased in numbers, but not in quality. Meharry was feeling the disturbing discussions that were perplexing medical educational circles. Problems of standards, staffs and curricula were growing more and more complicated. Efforts to meet this situation had taken Dr. Hubbard to Chicago in 1899. The class of '90 and those following immediately had met the accepted standards of medical education of that day. But these standards were changing. Could Meharry keep up? Dr. Hubbard was much disturbed.

Immediately I told him of my plan to do a limited practice in eye, ear, nose and throat after another year. Immediately he inquired as to my intended location, "New York, Chicago or Dallas," was my answer. He suggested "Nashville," but I simply laughed. He said no more. I thought the matter ended. I knew nothing then of what I was to learn about Dr. Hubbard's pertinacity and persuasiveness.

The next April in the midst of my preparations for European study and travel, he came to my house for a three-days' visit. During the visit he said nothing to me about going to Meharry. At parting he said very earnestly—

"I will not be responsible for taking a man away from

what you have here. I can only say, I have never been able to get a competent white man to teach this subject and you are the only colored man I know that can do it."

Somehow or other he kept up with my movements. Two months later he saw me in Philadelphia just before I sailed and again in New York City one week after I returned. I was drawn into the altruism that controlled his life. I gave up MY plans for HIS.

October, 1904, found a new department (Ophthalmology and Oto-Laryngology) in Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tennessee. The writer of this memoir founded and headed the new department. An intended stay of four or five years has extended to a lifetime. The "new professor" has become the senior Alumni member of the staff.

Dr. Roman attributed a considerable portion of his influence to his popularity as a teacher of Bible Class Number 5 in St. Paul A. M. E. church in Nashville. He states that "as a medical student I had attended that Sunday school, and finally, taught a class of middle aged people who had become attached to me personally through social relations." After his return to Nashville in 1904, Dr. Roman went back to the Sunday school and in due course was invited to take charge of a new class of young ladies who had sat-in on Dr. Roman's discourses on several occasions when he had acted as a substitute teacher. Of this new Bible Class Number 5 Dr. Roman wrote as follows:

There grew up a keen but good-natured rivalry for first place with Bible Class No. 1, which held this position by seniority and prestige. It was a mixed class, which gave them an advantage over the new class. The young ladies sought to counteract this handicap by inviting some young men to join their class. This was done with the consent and cooperation of the teacher who issued a general invitation to the Meharry student body.

The response exceeded all expectations. Rivalry gave way to admiration. Bible Class No. 5 became the pride of St. Paul Sunday School.

Thus far, the class was but an incident in the growth of a single Sunday school. But the unexpected happened. The influence of the class became city-wide,—its fame spread over the country; and it became the best known Sunday school class among our people.

It happened in this wise:

The pastor of the church became a regular attendant of the class. During the first Quarterly Review interest was intense and the time unexpectedly expired. The pastor suggested that the review be continued in the church auditorium to take the place of the morning sermon.

The thought terrified the teacher but the pastor insisted that no preparation was necessary. Just take up the review as it was progressing when the time expired. Under the kindly guidance of the pastor the venture was successful.

The Quarterly Reviews became known as "Lay Sermons." These events attracted city-wide interest. Capacity audiences characterized the meetings. Dr. and Mrs. Hubbard graced the occasion with their presence; as did many members of the Meharry faculty; also several distinguished churchmen resident in Nashville—three of whom were bishops.

The class grew to be larger than the Sunday school.

The appended list of publications represents all that the editor has been able to discover. Undoubtedly a few additions will eventually appear. The Journal of which he was the editor for ten years was Dr. Roman's principal medium. His most ambitious work was a 434 page volume, "American Civilization and the Negro," published by F. A. Davis Company of Philadelphia in

1916. This book was written to "increase racial self-respect and diminish racial antagonism." It is a comprehensive treatise on "The Afro-American in Relation to National Progress." Its fifteen chapters are devoted to the various considerations of man as a biological and social animal which today are treated under the several disciplines of cultural and physical anthropology. There is a chapter on morals and historical and sociological discussion of the Negro in America. The work is an interesting and informative collector's item which stands intermediate in position between the Atlanta University publications edited and largely written by DR. W. E. B. DuBois around 1906, and the recent compilation by DR. GUNNER MYRDAL, "The American Dilemma," published by the Carnegie Foundation in 1943. Dr. Roman's book reflects throughout the able cooperation of the publisher's editorial staff. The publisher evidently made every effort to ensure the production of a solid work.

Dr. Roman's, "History of Meharry Medical College," published in the year of his death, is his second major work. This is a loosely organized and written book as valuable for autobiographical information on Dr. Roman as on the history of Meharry. It contains a wealth of interesting information and many data and photographs not readily obtainable from other sources.

Throughout the period of his editorship the *Journal* of the National Medical Association, then a quarterly, reflected a high degree of scholarly competence and the evidence indicates that he extracted from potential contributors all they could be induced to produce. He described the founding of the periodical in the following words:

During the Lexington session (1904), the idea of the *Journal* was born, and the retiring President elected editor. The election was all the Association did towards establishing a journal. After four years meditation the editor was unable to coin this resolution into usable exchange with which to pay printers and postage. Nothing was done.

In 1908, at the New York session, the Executive Committee transferred this distinguished honor to its already hard-worked but efficient secretary, Dr. J. A. Kenney, furnishing him the same identical assets with which to begin. After much deliberation he thought he could succeed in printing and circulating the publication if relieved of the responsibility of the editorial work. With that end in view he came to Nashville to show the writer where that distinguished honor was originally intended for him, anyhow, Dr. Kenney generously proposed to become associate editor in the original choice of the society would assume the duties of editor-in-chief. After innumerable delays and much anxiety volume one, number one appeared with the following staff: C. V. Roman, M.D., Nashville, Tennessee, Editor-in-chief; J. A. Kenney, M.D., Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, Associate Editor; W. G. Alexander, M.D., Orange, New Jersey, Business Manager; W. S. Lofton, D.D.S., Washington, D.C., Dental Editor; Armanda V. Gray, Phar. D., Washington, D.C., Pharmaceutical Editor*

At the completion of publication of the second volume of the *Journal* in 1910, the Nashville Globe commented. "The National Medical Association Journal for October-December is the best yet. This magazine easily leads the literature produced by Negroes."

* The *Journal*—An Address, by C. V. Roman, J.N.M.A., v. 5, p. 7, 1913.

As a historical figure Dr. Roman is important for the scope and quality of the influence he exerted as a personality and editor. There have been various interpretations of the man and the milieu in which he worked. Certain facts seem beyond dispute. Dr. Roman had a mind of superior capacity, an exemplary industry and a high idealism. In personality he was quietly dominant and forceful and never given to self-effacement. His perspective seemed sure and sound throughout his career, yet Fate did not afford him the opportunity early to acquire the quality of educational and professional preparation he would have liked and which would have been desirable for the academic posts he held, and apparently he never chose to take time-out for formal remedial measures once he had put his hand to the plough.

It seems reasonable to infer from his own accounts that during his first twenty-one years in the North and in Canada, he had been so oppressed with a feeling of social loneliness that when he left a white environment which he was in but not of, and entered the Negro environment which for the first time gave him the emotional security of a sense of "belonging," he could never quite bring himself to dissociate even temporarily from that new environment. Here even such preparation as he had had gave him an advantage over most of his associates and he quickly became a hero.

Dr. Roman's own writings clearly show that he was in advance of his time in perception of such things as the evils of faculty inbreeding and the necessity for maintaining conformance with the highest professional standards. He was a consistently sharp critic of the Negro professional whose heart and habits lay elsewhere than in medical pursuits and duties.

The postgraduate course which Dr. Roman took at Chicago Medical College and the visits which he made to the Royal Ophthalmic Hospital and the Central London Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital in England, were steps in the right direction but these were not the equivalent of what a man of Dr. Roman's vision must have known he needed. Having found a secure berth at Meharry and with a clear concept of the possibilities there, one might have expected him to have gone away to school for two or three years of hard study. MARIAN ANDERSON, though launched on a promising concert career herself realized that she was not quite ready for the big leagues, and voluntarily retired for two years additional European study, which certainly produced results making her stature as a singer preeminent. Perhaps Dr. Roman was not certain a comparable step on his part would be understood, appreciated, and most of all, supported by his colleagues. He would have had grounds for such a view.

In this light the unusual ego which shines from so many of the pages of Dr. Roman's writings and hence cannot be ignored, must be interpreted as compensatory. To his public, professional and lay, Dr. Roman was a

symbol, which through his own expressions gave voice to their own individual and collective hopes and aspirations. Moreover, academic association with him did not necessarily involve any prospect of hard or taxing intellectual work. Both Dr. Roman and his students expressed preference for his talks on philosophical rather than medical subjects and one can imagine that indulging this preference was pleasant to all concerned. Never holding a responsible medical administrative post he escaped the slings and arrows which undoubtedly would have been his had it been his lot to apply the rowelled spur rather than blow the trumpet.

His platform ability and staunch loyalty to his school made him a great cohesive force for Meharry solidarity.* He will be long remembered for his magnanimity of spirit and the effectiveness with which he inspired others.

Kenney records that Dr. Roman received an honorary Ph.D. in 1904, but does not name the institution which conferred it. Other honorary degrees received were an A.M. from Fisk University and an LL.D. from Wilberforce University. He was for many years director of physiology and hygiene at Fisk.

Dr. Roman was vice-president and a director of the Peoples Savings Bank and Trust Company of Nashville and one of five lay delegates of the A. M. E. Church to the Methodist Ecumenical Conference in Toronto, Canada, in 1911. His address at this conference received wide press comment. In the course of his career he received innumerable public honors from medical and other organizations over a wide section of the nation. As the sage of Meharry his memory shall know no peer.

The late DR. CHARLES R. DREW told the writer some years ago that Dr. Roman had a son, also a physician, who had settled in Canada. Though totally removed from the American scene, according to Dr. Drew, young Dr. Roman maintained a constant interest in developments in the United States through the weekly press, to several papers of which he was a regular subscriber.

W.M.C.

N. B. The Editor is grateful to Mrs. Jacqueline Smith of the Health and Medical Care Collection of Meharry Medical College for furnishing the names of the parents and date of death of Dr. Roman.

PUBLICATIONS OF DR. ROMAN

1. The Horoscope of Prince Ham. Southern Christian Recorder Print. Dallas, Texas, p. 16, 1905.
2. The Study of the Eye. J. N. M. A., 1:91-93, 1909.
3. Some Important Differential Diagnosis. J. N. M. A., 1: 142-146, 1909.
4. The Deontological Orientation of its Membership and the Chief Function of a Medical Society. J. N. M. A., 1: 19-24, 1909.
5. Woman's Work. J. N. M. A., 2:1-7, 1910.
6. Prolonging Life. J. N. M. A., 2:102-104, 1910.
7. Response to Welcome Address. J. N. M. A., 2:89-91, 187-190, 1910.

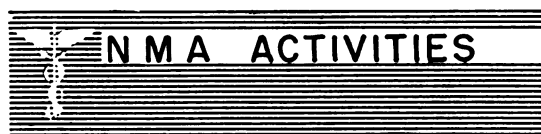
* History of Meharry Med. Coll., pp. 184-186.

† The Negro in Medicine, by J. A. Kenney, 1912, p. 13.

8. Vitality of the Negroes. J. N. M. A., 2:180-182, 1910.
9. An Appeal to Meharry Alumni. J. N. M. A., 3:21-24, 1911.
10. Self Adjustment. J. N. M. A., 3:147-157, 1911.
11. Annual Report of Editorial Office of J. N. M. A., 3:322-325, 1911.
12. A Knowledge of History Conducive to Racial Solidarity. Sunday School Union Print., Nashville, Tenn., 54 pp., 1911.
13. Response to Welcome Address. J. N. M. A., 2:119-122, 1922.
14. Therapeutics of Pulmonary Tuberculosis. J. N. M. A., 4:1-7, 1912.
15. The Good of the Order. A great opportunity. J. N. M. A., 5:70-72, 1913.
16. The Relation of Prevalent Diseases to Physical Stamina. J. N. M. A., 6:76-80, 1914.
17. Traumatism of the Eye. J. N. M. A., 6:92-95, 1914.
18. Racial Interdependence in Maintaining Public Health. J. N. M. A., 6:153-157, 1914.
19. By-paths of Ethnology. Status of the Negro in Medicine. J. N. M. A., 6:177-178, 1914.
20. The Negro Woman and the Health Problem. J. N. M. A., 7:182-191, 1915.
21. Ophthalmia Neonatorum. J. N. M. A., 7:271-273, 1915.
22. A Preventable Death-Rate. J. N. M. A., 7:88-95, 1915.
23. The Medical Phase of the South's Ethnic Problem. J. N. M. A., 8:150-154, 1916.
24. American Civilization and the Negro. F. A. Davis Co., Phila., xii + 434 pp., 1916.
25. A College Education as a Requisite Preparation for the Study of Medicine. J. N. M. A., 9:6-8, 1917.
26. Fifty Years Progress of the American Negro in Health and Sanitation. J. N. M. A., 9:61-67, 1917.
27. Remarks in Closing of School Clinic. J. N. M. A., 10:75-78, 1918.
28. The War—What Does it Mean? What Should We Do. J. N. M. A., 10:41-52, 1918.
29. Syllabus of Lectures to Colored Soldiers. 1918.
30. A Racial Phase of Professional Obligation. J. N. M. A., 12:25-27, 1920.
31. The Ripening Harvest. J. N. M. A., 12:1-3, 1920.
32. Some Ramifications of the Sexual Impulse. J. N. M. A., 12:14-17, 1920.
33. Fraternal Message from the African Methodist Episcopal Church to the Methodist Church of Canada. Hemphill Press, Nashville, Tenn., 36 pp., 1920.
34. Skeletology. J. N. M. A., 14:225-227, 1922.
35. A Doctor of Medicine. 1922.
36. The Cultural Background of Modern Medicine. J. N. M. A., 16:168-170, 1924.
37. Local Anesthesia in Tonsillectomy. J. N. M. A., 17:128-129, 1925.
38. Dr. Alexander's Twenty Years. J. N. M. A., 19:56-57, 1927.
39. Professional Paralipomena and Parerga. J. N. M. A., 22:63-66, 1930.
40. The Hospital Situation in Nashville, Tenn., J. N. M. A., 22:131, 1930.
41. History of Meharry Medical College. Sunday School Publ. Bd. of Nat. Baptist Convention, Nashville, Tenn., xvi + 224 pp., 1934.

Additional titles. Publication unconfirmed, references not known.

1. The Negro's Psychology and his Health
2. Racial Solidarity
3. Personality and Progress
4. The Negro Woman and the Health Problem
5. When There's No Physician There
6. Racial Self Respect and Racial Antagonism
7. Science and Christian Ethics. 58 pp.
8. Survival Values, Diminishing Returns and the Margin of Safety.



CONVENTION CALL

BY ALL MEANS, ATTEND THE COMING 58th CONVENTION OF THE NMA AT MEHARRY MEDICAL CENTER, NASHVILLE, TENN., AUG. 10-14, 1953.

THE FACULTY AT MEHARRY AND VANDERBILT ARE PREPARING THE FINEST SCIENTIFIC FEAST WE'VE EVER HAD, IN ADDITION TO THE OUTSTANDING AUTHORITIES, WHO WILL PRESENT SUBJECTS OF EVERYDAY INTEREST TO THE PRACTITIONERS, WHETHER GENERAL OR SPECIAL. THERE WILL BE SYMPOSIUMS IN WHICH EVERYONE IN THE AUDIENCE CAN TAKE PART AND THERE WILL BE CLINICOPATHOLOGICAL CONFERENCES ON USUAL AND UNUSUAL CASES AND ACTUAL CASE PRESENTATIONS FROM THE WARDS OF THE HOSPITAL.

THIS MEETING WILL BE UNIQUE IN THAT EVERY ACTIVITY WILL BE UNDER ONE ROOF. THIS INCLUDES LECTURES, CLINICS, HOSPITAL VISITS (GEORGE W. HUBBARD) LABORATORIES, ETC. MEALS WILL BE SERVED IN THE MEDICAL SCHOOL CAFETERIA. ALL UNDER ONE ROOF. EVEN SLEEPING ACCOMMODATIONS MIGHT (BE HAD ON THE GROUNDS IN THE NEW DORMITORY. THE CITIZENS OF NASHVILLE ARE PARTICIPATING WHOLEHEARTEDLY. THE GROWING WOMAN'S AUXILIARY WILL BE STRONGLY REPRESENTED. MANY MEN WHO HAVE NOT SEEN THE NEW BUILDING AT MEHARRY WILL BE ON HAND. THE BIGGEST EXHIBIT EVER, WILL BE HAD. WRITE TO DR. W. H. FAULKNER, MEHARRY MEDICAL COLLEGE, WHO IS GENERAL CHAIRMAN AND ALSO, CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSING COMMITTEE FOR RESERVATIONS. COME TO NASHVILLE, THE ATHENS OF THE SOUTH FOR THE BEST IN SCIENTIFIC INSTRUCTIONS AND GRACIOUS HOSPITALITY.

JOHN T. GIVENS, M.D.

Executive Secretary